

Universal Conductance of Quantum Wire Junctions with Entanglement Renormalization

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We study the universal conductance of quantum wire junctions via the multi-scale entanglement renormalization ansatz (MERA). The scale invariant MERA provides an efficient way to extract scaling operators and scaling dimensions for both the bulk and the boundary conformal field theories. By utilizing the key relationship between the conductance tensor and ground-state correlation function, the universal conductance can be evaluated within the framework of the boundary MERA. We demonstrate how to construct the boundary MERA to compute the current-current correlation function and scaling dimensions for the Kane-Fisher fixed points of two interacting wires with a weak link. The universal behavior of the junction can be easily identified within the MERA. This shows the potential of using boundary MERA to classify the fixed points in general multi-wire junctions.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Recent advances in nano-fabrication allow device miniaturization to the molecular scale. Devices such as single molecule junctions connecting to multiple metallic leads are promising candidates as the building blocks for molecular electronics.^{1,2} This also allows for more quantitative measurements of the conductance in multiple wire junctions. Furthermore, it is now possible to confine electrons in one-dimensional (1D) quantum wires, where the Coulomb interaction among electrons is not screened and the system should show interacting Luttinger liquid (LL) behavior.³⁻⁸ To achieve further miniaturization of the molecular circuits, it is therefore important to understand the behavior of the multi-wire junctions with strongly interacting leads. Theoretically, 1D interacting quantum systems enjoy a special status as there exists a plethora of analytical and numerical methods at one's disposal. In particular, for 1D critical systems, powerful theoretical tools such as the conformal field theory (CFT) and the renormalization group (RG) can be used to analyze the physical properties.^{9,10} For instance, the presence of a potential barrier leads to a boundary RG fixed point that determines the transport in a 1D interacting Luttinger liquids.¹¹⁻¹⁴ Alternatively, the CFT description suggests that an impurity terminated boundary becomes conformally invariant at a boundary RG fixed point and is associated with a conformally invariant boundary condition (CIBC).¹⁵ These analytical approaches have yielded great success in studying various 1D quantum impurity problems, such as Kondo impurities,¹⁶ resonance tunnelings¹⁷ and junctions of quantum wires.¹⁸

On the other hand, numerical studies on the LLs with impurities have provided useful insights into the properties of the RG fixed points,¹⁹⁻²¹ and for more complicated structures, have aided the identification of new fixed points.²² However, it is difficult to simulate 1D critical systems, of which the LL

is an example, because reaching scale invariance in order to capture the true power law correlations requires large system sizes. A recent proposal based on tensor network states called the multi-scale entanglement renormalization ansatz (MERA) has been shown to overcome these difficulties in simulating scale invariant critical systems.²³ The key concept of the MERA is to keep only the long-range entanglement of the system during the real-space RG transformation. In particular, MERA in its scale invariant form allows one to extract the universal properties such as critical exponents, scaling dimensions and long-range power law correlations. Moreover, since the effects of an impurity can be included by introducing an impurity defined boundary, the boundary MERA is able to capture the boundary RG fixed points and serves as an ideal tool to study quantum impurity problems in 1D quantum critical systems.²⁴

With the density-matrix-renormalization-group (DMRG) as the primary numerical scheme currently to study quasi-1D interacting systems,^{25,26} it is worthwhile to discuss briefly how and where the boundary MERA scheme can have advantage over DMRG. First, since the finite-size DMRG calculation rarely reaches scale invariance, it becomes non-trivial to extract properties of boundary RG fixed points due to the presence of an impurity in a 1D critical system. Often, a finite size scaling or further manipulation on the numerical data is required to extract the necessary information in order to show the effects of the boundary. Specifically, previous attempts using DMRG to obtain the fixed point universal conductance of a multi-wire junction has its limitations: it is necessary to perform a conformal transformation of the correlation functions to map the semi-infinite wire system to a finite strip, and a second boundary term has to be added to cap the system in order to perform a finite-size DMRG.^{22,27} The mapping between the two boundary Hamiltonians is obtained exactly in the non-interacting case, and is argued to remain valid in the

interacting case.²² Even with this manipulation, it is still necessary to perform calculations in a large enough system size to avoid the introduction of additional boundary effects by the second boundary. On the other hand, while an infinite DMRG calculation can reach the scale invariance limit and displays the power law correlations,²⁸ it requires the translational invariance. Addition of an impurity into such a calculation can be numerically costly as the translational invariance is broken explicitly. A numerical method that can explicitly preserve scale invariance in the presence of an impurity, and perform direct simulations on the (semi-)infinite chains is coveted.

In this paper, we employ the boundary MERA to study the simplest 1D quantum transport with an impurity: a single weak link (potential barrier) in a spinless LL. As shown by Kane and Fisher,¹² there exists two possible RG fixed points: a total reflection fixed point with two disconnected wires when the electron-electron interaction in the lead is repulsive, and a perfect transmission fixed point when the interaction is attractive. Although numerical analysis based on DMRG shows evidences in support of these conclusions,^{29,30} a *direct* computation of correlation functions on the semi-infinite wires with a junction remains illusive. Using a MERA that explicitly preserves the scale invariance, we are able to compute the current-current correlation functions and the scaling dimensions of a 1D LL in the presence of an impurity. We show that under MERA's RG transformations, the system will reach either the total reflection or the perfect transmission fixed point, depending on the sign of the interaction in the LL leads. Furthermore, we show that the correlation functions have a universal scaling behavior for attractive interactions. In addition, the boundary MERA provides crucial information about the scaling dimensions for the primary fields in the CFT, which can be used to classify RG fixed points.

The paper is organized as follows: In Sec. II, we briefly discuss how to describe a two-wire junction as a Luttinger liquid with an impurity. In Sec. III, we discuss how to construct the boundary Hamiltonian and how to obtain the boundary state from which correlation functions and scaling dimensions can be evaluated by optimizing a boundary MERA. The current-current correlation functions at different RG fixed points are presented in Sec. IV and in Sec. V we show the scaling dimensions for the bulk and the impurity MERA. Finally we summarize and discuss the advantage and the potential of the scheme in Sec. VI. Technical details on the implementation of the boundary MERA are presented in the Appendix.

II. JUNCTION OF TWO INTERACTING QUANTUM WIRES

We start by modeling the impurity as a junction linking two identical semi-infinite 1D wires with a total Hamiltonian $H = H_w + h_B$. Here, H_w represents the lattice Hamiltonian of the wires

$$H_w = \sum_{\mu \in I, II} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \left(-c_{i+1}^{\mu\dagger} c_i^{\mu} + h.c. + V \bar{n}_i^{\mu} \bar{n}_{i+1}^{\mu} \right), \quad (1)$$

while the hopping Hamiltonian at the junction is given by

$$h_B = -t \left(c_0^{I\dagger} c_0^{II} + h.c. \right). \quad (2)$$

We denote c_i^{μ} ($c_i^{\mu\dagger}$) with $\mu \in I, II$ as the annihilation (creation) operator at the site i of the wire μ , $\bar{n}_i^{\mu} \equiv c_i^{\mu\dagger} c_i^{\mu} - 1/2$, and V as the nearest-neighbor interaction strength. Following the bosonization scheme,¹⁸ the wires can be represented in terms of continuum bosonic fields φ^{μ} and their dual fields θ^{μ} by

$$H_w(\varphi^{\mu}, \theta^{\mu}) = \sum_{\mu \in I, II} \frac{v}{4\pi} \int dx \left[g(\partial_x \varphi^{\mu})^2 + \frac{1}{g}(\partial_x \theta^{\mu})^2 \right], \quad (3)$$

where, in the range $|V| \leq 2$, the plasmon velocity v and the Luttinger parameter g are identified via the Bethe Ansatz as

$$v = \pi \frac{\sqrt{1 - (V/2)^2}}{\arccos(V/2)}, \quad g = \frac{\pi}{2 \arccos(-V/2)}. \quad (4)$$

Hence, we have $g = 1$ for noninteracting wires and $g < 1$ ($g > 1$) for repulsive (attractive) interactions.

In comparison with an infinite LL wire, the presence of the junction could change the scaling behavior of the correlation functions across the junction. Starting from the lattice operators, define the current operator $J_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{\mu}$ and the fermion density operators $N_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{\mu}$ on the bond between sites j and $j+1$ as

$$\begin{aligned} J_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{\mu} &= i \left(c_{j+1}^{\mu\dagger} c_j^{\mu} - c_j^{\mu\dagger} c_{j+1}^{\mu} \right), \\ N_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{\mu} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(n_j^{\mu} + n_{j+1}^{\mu} - \langle n_j^{\mu} \rangle - \langle n_{j+1}^{\mu} \rangle \right). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

With these lattice operators, two-point correlation functions, such as $\langle J^{\mu}(x) J^{\mu'}(x) \rangle$ and $\langle N^{\mu}(x) N^{\mu'}(x) \rangle$, can be evaluated using the boundary MERA. The evaluated correlation functions should exhibit power law decay as expected in a 1D scale invariant quantum critical system. To see how the CIBC emerges due to the presence of the impurity at the RG fixed point, it is useful to introduce incoming and outgoing chiral density operators defined with respect to junction, $\rho_{in/out}^{\mu}(x)$ with the relations $J^{\mu}(x) = v(\rho_{out}^{\mu}(x) - \rho_{in}^{\mu}(x))$ and $N^{\mu}(x) = \rho_{out}^{\mu}(x) + \rho_{in}^{\mu}(x)$. It is worth to emphasis that these chiral densities are those diagonalizing the interacting Hamiltonian in Eq. (3) but not the chiral currents defined in the non-interacting bands.

Since the boundary condition will dictate both the long distance scaling behaviors and the amplitude of correlation functions of primary fields,³¹ the chiral density correlation functions change accordingly with respect to different CIBC.²² We can now decompose the two-points correlation functions with operators defined in Eq. (5) to obtain the chiral density correlation functions. For instance, we have, in the case of $\mu \neq \mu'$,

$$\langle \rho_{out}^{\mu}(x) \rho_{in}^{\mu'}(x) \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{v^2} \langle J^{\mu}(x) J^{\mu'}(x) \rangle + \frac{1}{v} \langle N^{\mu}(x) J^{\mu'}(x) \rangle \right), \quad (6)$$

where we have used $\langle \rho_{out(in)}^{\mu} \rho_{out(in)}^{\mu' \neq \mu} \rangle = 0$. In the presence of

time reversal symmetry (which is our case), the second term in Eq. (6) always vanishes. Thereby, the chiral correlation functions between different wires are directly proportional to the current-current correlation function.

Since the bulk of the LL quantum wires remains conformal invariant in the presence of impurity, correlation functions, in general, follow power law behaviors. Therefore, we expect that the current-current correlation function decays at long distance in the form

$$\left| \langle J^\mu(x) J^{\mu'}(x) \rangle \right| \sim A x^{-\alpha}, \quad (7)$$

for $\mu \neq \mu'$. From RG prospect, the tunneling term between two LL wires is relevant perturbation for attractive interactions, $g > 1$, and is irrelevant for repulsive interaction, $g < 1$. As a result, two semi-infinite LL wires effectively fuse into a single infinite LL wire at RG fixed point for $g > 1$.¹² In this case, the leading contribution to the correlation function in Eq. (7) is universal regardless of the impurity strength, and has the prefactor $A = g v^2 / 8\pi^2$ and the exponent $\alpha = 2$.

On the other hand, the RG fixed point corresponds to two disconnected wires with a strict zero linear conductance for $g < 1$. An immediate consequence of this fixed point is the vanishing of $1/x^2$ term for the current-current correlation function in Eq. (7). However, subleading contribution can come from the irrelevant boundary operators, which gives a faster power law decay with exponents $\alpha > 2$ with the prefactor depending on the strength of the impurity. Here, the exponent is non-universal and can be contingent on the detail of impurity.

In the linear response regime, the chiral correlation functions in Eq. (6) can be used to determine the conductance across the impurity. From the conventional Kubo formula,¹⁸

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \lim_{\omega \rightarrow 0^+} -\frac{e^2}{\hbar} \frac{1}{\omega L} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau e^{i\omega\tau} \times \int_0^L dx \langle \mathcal{T}_\tau J^\mu(y, \tau) J^\nu(x, 0) \rangle, \quad (8)$$

the imaginary-time ordered (indicated by \mathcal{T}_τ) dynamical current-current correlation function for currents J^μ and J^ν on wires μ and ν is needed to evaluate the conductance. As the current operators can be represented in terms of the chiral density operators, we can decompose the non-chiral correlation function by chiral current correlation functions. For $\mu \neq \nu$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{T}_\tau J^\mu(y, \tau) J^\nu(x, 0) \rangle = \\ -v^2 \left(\langle \rho_{out}^\mu(y, \tau) \rho_{in}^\nu(x, 0) \rangle + \langle \rho_{in}^\mu(y, \tau) \rho_{out}^\nu(x, 0) \rangle \right), \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where we have used the fact that correlation functions vanish for the same chiral current in different wires. In the presence of the conformal symmetry and the CIBC, one can show that the chiral correlation functions in Eq. (9) is always a function of $z = v\tau \mp i(x+y)$.²² As a result, the dynamical chiral current correlation functions can be reconstructed via the static correlation functions shown in Eq. (6). Finally, the fixed-point

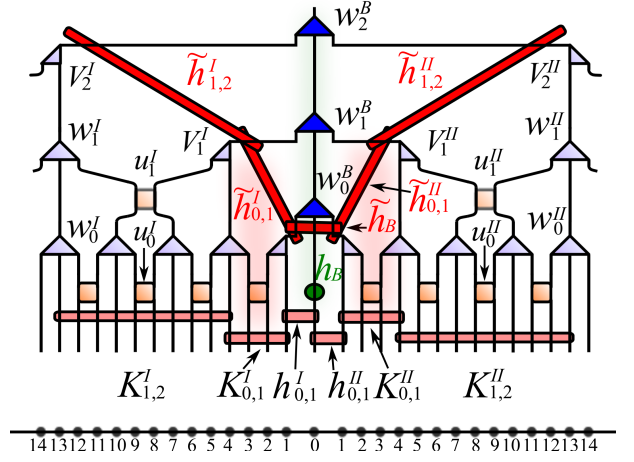


FIG. 1. (Color online) Sketch of the boundary scale invariant MERA structure for three layers. The central tensors w_τ^B are used to represent the boundary state inside the causal cone (light green shaded area) of the green impurity. $\tilde{h}_{\tau, \tau+1}^\mu$ is an effective two-site boundary Hamiltonian which is obtained by inhomogeneous coarse-graining, related to the causal cone of $K_{\tau, \tau+1}^\mu$ such as the red shaded area. Here w_τ^μ , u_τ^μ , and V_τ^μ are bulk isometries, bulk disentanglers, and boundary truncation tensors respectively. The effective impurity Hamiltonian \tilde{h}_B is constructed from the impurity Hamiltonian h_B and two-site Hamiltonian $h_{0,1}^L$ and $h_{0,1}^R$ in the bulk wires. Two quantum wires are connected in the junction, and we also label the site indices for each wire.

conductance can be subsequently evaluated using the Kubo formula in Eq. (8).

III. BOUNDARY MERA

The boundary CFT predicts that each boundary RG fixed point is associated with a CIBC and hence a conformally invariant boundary state.⁹ As a result, scaling behavior of the boundary operators are directly controlled by the realized boundary condition. In addition, even though the scaling dimensions of bulk primary operators, such as the chiral current operators, remain unchanged in the presence of a boundary, the coefficients of their correlation functions are dictated by the given boundary state. Thereby, constructing the corresponding boundary state allows us to obtain the full properties of a junction at its RG fixed point.³¹ In this section, we will discuss how to obtain the boundary state using a numerical boundary MERA scheme. For a complete review of the MERA algorithm and detailed discussion on the MERA with impurities, we refer the interested readers to Refs. 23, 32, and 33.

In Fig. 1 we sketch the MERA structure that describes two semi-infinite wires with a junction. First, two sets of standard bulk scale invariant MERA with isometries w_τ^μ and disentanglers u_τ^μ of bond dimension χ are used to describe the two semi-infinite wires. Second, the bare Hamiltonian at the original lattice are regrouped into $K_{\tau, \tau+1}^\mu$ and inhomogeneously ascended using the truncation tensors V_τ^μ with bond dimension

χ^B , w_τ^μ , and u_τ^μ to form the boundary Hamiltonian \tilde{H}_B . Finally the central tensor w_τ^B is used to describe the boundary state and is optimized via the boundary Hamiltonian \tilde{H}_B . In a nutshell, the scale invariant boundary state is represented by the scale invariant central tensor w_τ^B in the boundary MERA. In the following we summarize the major steps of the boundary MERA algorithm, and we refer the readers to the Appendix for more details:

Optimization of the bulk scale invariant MERA – MERA is a specific scheme to perform real-space RG transformations using isometries w_τ^μ (light blue triangles) and disentanglers u_τ^μ (yellow squares) as shown in Fig. 1.³⁴ In each RG step, to construct the coarse-grained Hamiltonian at the next layer $\tau + 1$, the disentangler u_τ^μ is used to transform to a less entangled local basis between blocks while the isometry w_τ^μ is used to perform coarse-graining. They are optimized using the bulk scale invariant MERA algorithm.³⁵ The algorithm minimizes the energy per site associated with the bare Hamiltonian, shown as the light red bars at the bottom of Fig. 1. In this step, each wire is treated as independent and the associated u_τ^μ and w_τ^μ are optimized independently. In this work, the two wires are identical, so the bulk optimization needs to be carried out only once.

Construction of the effective boundary Hamiltonian – A key step of the boundary MERA is to perform an inhomogeneous coarse-graining of the bare Hamiltonian to obtain an effective boundary Hamiltonian \tilde{H}_B .²⁴ The boundary Hamiltonian for the chain of the central tensors w_τ^B consists of the effective impurity Hamiltonian \tilde{h}_B , pictorially defined in Fig. 2 (a) and two-site Hamiltonians $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ that connect two adjacent sites τ and $\tau + 1$ as depicted as red bars in Fig. 1:

$$\tilde{H}_B = \tilde{h}_B + \sum_{\mu \in I, II} \sum_{\tau=0}^{\infty} \tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu. \quad (10)$$

Here, $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ is constructed from the inhomogeneous ascending of a collection $K_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ of bare Hamiltonians $h_{i,i+1}^\mu$ at the same scale

$$K_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu = \sum_{i=s(\tau)}^{s(\tau+1)-1} h_{i,i+1}^\mu, \quad (11)$$

where $s(\tau) = (3^{\tau+1} - 1)/2$ with $\tau = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$, and $h_{i,i+1}^\mu$ is a two-site Hamiltonian in wire μ . The boundary Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ is obtained by inhomogeneous coarse-graining two-site bulk Hamiltonian in layer τ via the inhomogeneous ascending superoperator $\bar{A}_{\text{bd}}^\mu[h_{1,2}^\mu(\tau), h_{2,3}^\mu(\tau), h_{3,4}^\mu(\tau)]$, with a scaling factor $1/3$ which reflects the ternary MERA. For instance, to obtain the boundary Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{0,1}^\mu$, we construct $\bar{A}_{\text{bd}}^\mu[h_{1,2}^\mu(\tau=0), h_{2,3}^\mu(\tau=0), h_{3,4}^\mu(\tau=0)]$ for $K_{0,1}^\mu$ in Fig. 2 (b)-(c) by contracting the tensors inside the causal cone (shaded red area in Fig. 1). Moreover, in order to assign a different bond dimension χ^B to the central tensor w_τ^B , we introduce a truncation tensor V_τ^μ at the boundary. We note that in general χ^B can be layer dependent until the central tensor w_τ^B reaches scale invariant, after which only one single χ^B is used for all

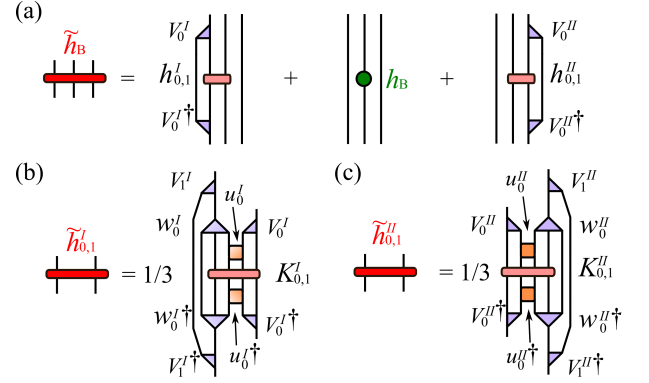


FIG. 2. (Color online) (a) Graphic representation of \tilde{H}_B including the impurity Hamiltonian \tilde{h}_B and the inhomogeneous coarse-graining of the first two-site Hamiltonian $h_{0,1}^\mu$ in wire $\mu \in I, II$. (b)-(c) Using inhomogeneous coarse-graining to obtain the boundary Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{0,1}^\mu$ with a scaling factor $1/3$ for wire I and II , respectively.

the scale invariant layers.

Optimization of the central tensors – The final step is to utilize the boundary Hamiltonian (red bars) to optimize the central tensors w_τ^B (blue triangles) which represent the boundary state in the boundary chain (shaded green). Here we employ a scale invariant boundary MERA algorithm to optimize the central tensors w_τ^B . Similar to the bulk MERA, we treat the energy per site as the cost function for the optimization processes. The energy of the boundary MERA can be calculated at layer τ as

$$E = \text{tr}\{w_\tau^B Y_\tau\}, \quad (12)$$

where Y_τ is the environment associated with w_τ^B . In general, it is necessary to insert several buffer layers with different central tensors $w_0^B, w_1^B, \dots, w_{\tau_{\text{bf}}-1}^B$ before one reaches the scale invariant layers characterized by a single central tensor w_s^B . For the buffer layers and the scale invariant layers the environment construction differs. The environment for the former can be obtained by the procedure defined in Appendix B. The environment for the scale invariant layers is constructed from the scale invariant Hamiltonian

$$\tilde{h}_s^\mu = \sum_{\tau=\tau_s}^{\infty} \frac{\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu}{3^{\tau-\tau_s}}, \quad (13)$$

where the layer τ starts from the second scale invariant layer $\tau_s = \tau_s + 1$, and all layers beyond layer τ_s are scale invariant. Here the factor three reflects the three-to-one coarse-graining. In practice, it is useful to introduce a cutoff to replace the infinite sum by a finite sum (see Appendix).

Given the effective Hamiltonian \tilde{H}_B , we perform an optimization procedure based on the boundary MERA framework.²⁴ The procedure is similar to optimizing the scale invariant MERA and allows us to construct a scale invariant boundary state.

IV. CURRENT-CURRENT CORRELATION FUNCTIONS

As stated previously, the current-current correlation functions across the junction provide important information on the transport properties. To simplify the calculations, we perform a Jordan-Wigner transformation to map the spinless fermion model into a spin-1/2 XXZ model. We consider two semi-infinite wires, labeled by $\mu = I, II$, and the transformation is defined as

$$c_j^\mu = S_j^{\mu-} e^{i\pi\Phi_j^\mu}, \quad (14)$$

$$c_j^{\mu\dagger} = S_j^{\mu+} e^{-i\pi\Phi_j^\mu}. \quad (15)$$

The site index j goes from zero to infinity in each wire, and the junction connecting the two wires is at site zero (see Fig. 1). In addition, the phase factor Φ_j^μ is defined as

$$\Phi_j^I = \sum_{k=\infty}^{j+1} S_k^{I+} S_k^{I-}, \quad (16)$$

$$\Phi_j^{II} = \sum_{k=\infty}^0 S_k^{II+} S_k^{II-} + \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} S_k^{II+} S_k^{II-}. \quad (17)$$

Additionally the current operator in Eq. (5) in the spin language is written as

$$J_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^\mu = i(S_j^{\mu-} S_{j+1}^{\mu+} - S_j^{\mu+} S_{j+1}^{\mu-}). \quad (18)$$

Once an optimal boundary MERA state is obtained, we can evaluate the current-current correlation function in the presence of the junction. For the lattice model, we calculate $\langle J_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^\mu J_{j+\frac{1}{2}}^{\mu'} \rangle$, where $j + \frac{1}{2}$ denotes the current from the j -th to the $(j+1)$ -th site. $x = (j + \frac{1}{2})$ defines the distance from the boundary.

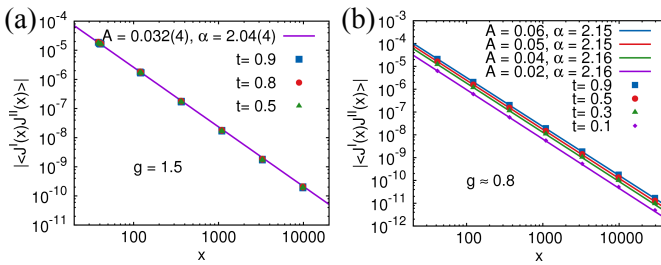


FIG. 3. (Color online) The current-current correlation function as a function of the distance from the boundary. (a) Universal behavior with the same $A = 0.032(4)$, $\alpha \approx 2$ for $g = 1.5$ with various $t = 0.5, 0.8, 0.9$ is observed. (b) Non-universal behavior with distinct A and $\alpha > 2$ for $g \approx 0.8$ and $t = 0.9, 0.5, 0.3, 0.1$. The calculations are carried out using $\chi = 12$ and $\chi^B = 24$.

For $g > 1$ the boundary CFT predicts that the prefactor A and the exponent α are universal regardless the strength of the junction. In Fig. 3(a) we show the current-current correlation function for the case of $g = 1.5$ and $t = 0.5, 0.8, 0.9$. We observe that all data fall on a universal line with the same

exponent $\alpha = 2.04(4)$ and the prefactor $A = 0.032$. These results agree well with the boundary CFT prediction of $A = gv^2/8\pi^2$ using the velocity $v = -0.1$ from Eq. (4).

On the other hand, for $g < 1$, the fixed point corresponds to two disconnected wires. We do not expect any universal behavior, and the coefficient in front of the leading term is zero; therefore, we will obtain the subleading corrections from the irrelevant operators at the boundary. In Fig. 3(b) we show the results for the case of $g \approx 0.8 < 1$ and $t = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.9$. Indeed we observe that different t results in different scaling behavior with the exponents $\alpha > 2$. This indicates that when $g < 1$ the system flows into a different fixed point than the case of $g > 1$.

The conductance of the two-wire model can be estimated by the Kubo formula using the current-current correlation function.^{13,22} For $g > 1$, we expect the system is at a total transmission fixed point, i. e., two wires are fused into a single LL wire. The exponent in the current-current correlation function is then $\alpha = 2$, leading to the conductance

$$G_{I,II} = g \frac{e^2}{h}.$$

On the other hand, for $g < 1$, we expect the two wires are disconnected, which corresponds to a total reflection fixed point. In this case, the current-current correlation function between two wires should decay faster than $1/x^2$, resulting in a zero conductance.

The results discussed above shows that one can use boundary MERA to classify fixed points from the exponent of the current-current correlation function. In the following section, we will show a more direct way to identify the fixed points using the scaling dimensions of the boundary operators.

V. SCALING DIMENSIONS

One of primary advantage of the boundary MERA is its ability to obtain scaling dimensions of boundary scaling operators. Identifying operator contents of primary fields and their descendants is the most essential step to quantify the properties of a conformally invariant system. These *scaling operators* ϕ_α^B follow specific rule under the scaling transformation and have the scaling dimensions Δ_α^B . Similar to the scale invariant bulk MERA³⁶, in the scale invariant layer the boundary scaling superoperator \tilde{S}^B which can be expressed in terms of central tensor w_s^B as

$$[\tilde{S}^B]_{\delta,\alpha'}^{\alpha,\delta'} = \sum_{\beta,\gamma} [w_s^B]_{\beta,\delta,\gamma}^\alpha [w_s^{B\dagger}]_{\alpha'}^{\beta,\delta',\gamma}.$$

Here, the upper index B indicate that superoperator is evaluated at the boundary. Then, one can show that the boundary scaling operators ϕ_α^B are the eigen-operators of superoperator \tilde{S}^B and have the relations^{24,34,36}

$$\tilde{S}^B(\phi_\alpha^B) = \lambda_\alpha^B \phi_\alpha^B, \quad \Delta_\alpha^B \equiv -\log_3 \lambda_\alpha^B. \quad (19)$$

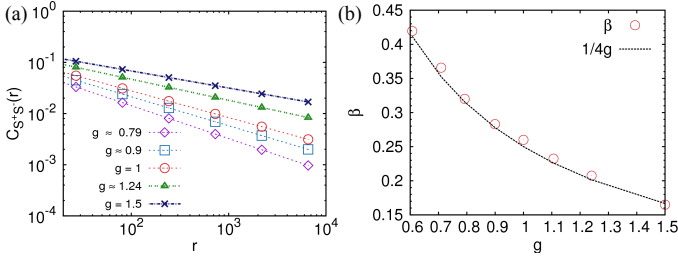


FIG. 4. (Color online) (a) The spin-spin correlation function in Eq. (20) as a function of the distance between two spin operators for $g \approx 0.79, 0.9, 1, 1.24, 1.5$. (b) The exponent β of the spin-spin correlation function as a function of g . The calculations are carried out using $\chi = 16$.

The base three of the logarithm reflects the mapping of three sites into one during the coarse-graining. Now, the scaling dimensions Δ_α^B of scaling operators are obtained simply by the eigenvalue decomposition of the \tilde{S}^B . Numerically, with the finite boundary bond dimension χ^B , the maximum number of scaling dimensions, which we can evaluate from boundary MERA, is constrained to be $(\chi^B)^2$.

Moreover, the bulk scaling dimension is evaluated by one-site scaling superoperator³⁶. In a bulk LL wire, for example, the lowest scaling dimension is always zero, $\Delta_1 = 0$, for arbitrary Luttinger parameter g as the consequence of the identity operator. The lowest non-vanishing scaling dimension Δ_2 is expected as a function of $1/4g$, which corresponds to the primary field S^\pm in the XXZ model. The two-point spin-spin correlation function is defined as

$$C_{S^+S^-}(r) = |\langle S^+(r_1)S^-(r_2) \rangle - \langle S^+ \rangle \langle S^- \rangle|, \quad (20)$$

where $r = |r_1 - r_2|$ is the distance between two spin operators of $S^+(r_1)$ and $S^-(r_2)$. In Fig. 4(a), the correlation functions for different g show the power law decay,

$$C_{S^+S^-}(r) \propto r^{-2\beta}, \quad (21)$$

where the exponent β is expected as Δ_2 in bulk case. We therefore numerically obtain the exponent β displays $1/4g$ in Fig. 4(b). In addition, the bulk scaling dimension Δ_2 shows the $1/4g$ dependence in Fig. 5 for arbitrary Luttinger parameter g .

To study the effects of the boundary, we shall now compare the scaling dimensions at the boundary to those in the bulk. The boundary scaling dimensions are expected to show different dependence on the Luttinger parameter g , but are independent from the hopping amplitude t at the junction. First, we expect that $\Delta_2^B(g > 1) = 1/4g$ has the same Luttinger liquid parameter dependence as that in the bulk. This is due to the fact that the boundary RG fixed point at $g > 1$ corresponds to the perfect transmission between two wires and two semi-infinite LL wires effectively heal to one infinite LL wire. On the other hand, the RG fixed point for $g < 1$ corresponds to a total reflection boundary condition for both wires. Due to the current conservation, the incoming current is perfectly re-

flected to the outgoing current at the boundary for both wires. Therefore the current operators are pinned at boundary, i.e., $\theta^{I,II}|_{x=0} = 0 \rightarrow \phi_{in}|_{x=0} = \phi_{out}|_{x=0}$, which lead to the change of scaling dimensions of boundary operators. (c.f. Ref. 18 for detailed arguments.) The spin operators at boundary now become $S^\pm \sim e^{\pm i\sqrt{g/2}\phi} \rightarrow S^\pm|_{x=0} e^{\pm i\sqrt{2g}\phi_{in}}$,^{18,37} and have scaling dimension $\Delta_2^B = 1/2g$.

The lowest non-vanishing bulk and boundary scaling dimensions are evaluated and shown as red triangles and blue squares in Fig. 5, respectively. First and foremost, the bulk scaling dimension fits very well with the expected functional dependence $\Delta_2 = 1/4g$ while the boundary scaling dimension $\Delta_2^B(g)$ exhibits a drastic change at $g = 1$. Numerically, we found $\Delta_2^B(g > 1) = 1/4g$, the same Luttinger liquid parameter dependence as in the bulk. For $g < 1$, we observed that the functional dependence of $\Delta_2^B(g < 1)$ fits very well with $1/2g$. These results are consistent with fact that two different boundary RG fixed points are realized at $g > 1$ and $g < 1$.

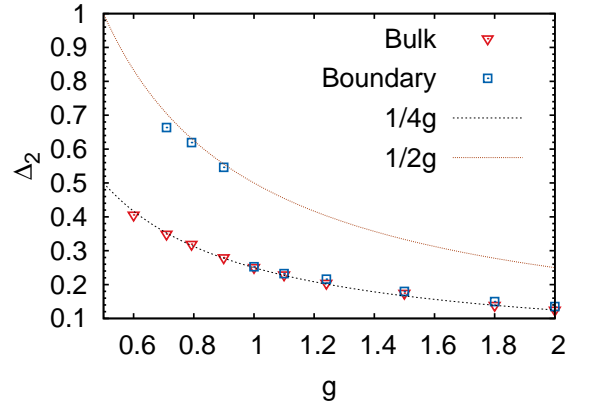


FIG. 5. (Color online) The lowest few non-vanishing scaling dimensions of primary fields of the bulk and boundary as a function of Luttinger parameters g . The calculations are carried out using $\chi = 12$ and $\chi^B = 24$.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

We have used the boundary MERA framework to classify two fixed points in a simple two-wire case shown by Kane and Fisher. By keeping explicitly the scale invariance of the boundary state we can obtain current-current correlation functions that decay as a power law with universal or non-universal exponent and prefactor, depending on the RG fixed point reached. We can also obtain the bulk and boundary scaling dimensions that agree perfectly with the formal RG analysis. This establishes firmly the boundary MERA as a numerical method to determine the RG fixed point and the universal conductance of quantum two-wire junctions.

The method has the advantage that it can be easily extended to study multi-wire junctions. Even in the simplest case, the Y-junction with three LL wires, not all the fixed points are fully understood by the CFT.¹⁸ We expect that boundary

MERA can provide a new approach to gain insights into the properties of possible RG fixed points and their classification for more complicated multi-wire junctions,^{38–47} spinful LL wires,⁴⁸ and junctions of LL wires with different interaction strength in each wire.^{49–53} Potentially, the boundary MERA also provides an unbiased numerical RG method to resolve the issue about whether the conductance of Y-junction can break the single particle unitarity in the strong attractive interaction regime.^{18,47}

In addition, since we optimize the bulk scale invariant MERA independently of the boundary, the bulk results can be reused. This potentially can significantly reduce the computational costs, and can have the advantage over the DMRG method proposed in Ref. 22. Moreover, the scaling dimensions of the primary fields at the impurity site can be directly obtained, which can provide crucial information about the associated boundary CFT and enable further classifications of the RG fixed points.^{15,18,48} While the conductance of multi-wire junctions has been calculated by CFT, however, only very few numerical calculations exist in the literature to quantitatively study and classify these results in details. In the MERA framework, none of the theoretical manipulation required in the DMRG is necessary, and a direct computation of the current-current correlation function is possible. This provides a systematic and direct numerical method to study the effects of strong electron-electron interactions in the transport properties of quantum impurity problems and molecular electronic devices.

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Appendix A: Scale invariant boundary MERA

In this appendix, we describe the details of the construction of the boundary MERA tailored for the two-wire junction. A more general scheme is available in Ref. 32 and 33. For the clarity, we introduce the construction of the tensor network for the boundary MERA following Ref. 33. Moreover, the boundary layer includes the coupling between various length scales of bulk lattice layers, and the boundary Hamiltonian at the boundary layer consists of re-scaling factors $1/3^r$ resulting from the inhomogeneous coarse-graining of the different scales, which leads to differences in implementation details from Ref. 33.

The boundary MERA framework used in this work is based on a ternary bulk MERA of two semi-infinite wires with a junction as shown in Fig. 6. The shaded green area represents

the casual cone associated with the junction that is described by h_B . It is clear from the figure that when one connects two wires with a junction, one does not need to re-optimize the MERA structure associated with the bulk part of the wires (light color tensors). The tensors in the shaded green area, however, need to be re-optimized. To simplify the structure of the boundary MERA, we fuse tensors inside the green shaded area to form a rank-four *central tensors* w_τ^B with four external legs at each layer(Fig. 1). Within the boundary MERA framework, the boundary state is characterized by these central tensors.

Moreover, we introduce both the *boundary truncation tensors* V_τ^μ and the *boundary tensors* B_τ^μ to reduce the computational cost and the memory storage during the optimization of the central tensors. The boundary truncation tensors V_τ^μ allow the bond dimensions of the central tensors to be different from the bond dimensions of the bulk MERA tensors. For simplicity, all tensors here are scale invariant, and each bond of bulk w_τ^μ has the same bond dimension χ . As shown in Fig. 7(a), both V_τ^μ and B_τ^μ are obtained by decomposing the rank-four bulk isometry w_τ^μ as two rank-three tensors that satisfies the equation

$$\text{tr}\{w_\tau^{\mu\dagger} V_\tau^\mu B_\tau^\mu \rho_{\tau+1}^\mu\} = 1, \quad (\text{A1})$$

where $\rho_{\tau+1}^\mu$ is bulk one-site density matrix. When truncation is necessary, one can truncate the bond linking the V_τ^μ and B_τ^μ to some number $\chi^B \leq \chi^2$. We note that V_τ^μ of all possible layers satisfies the orthogonal condition $V_\tau^{\mu\dagger} V_\tau^\mu = \mathbf{1}$ as shown in Fig. 7(b). Conceptually, we fuse B_τ^I , B_τ^{II} and the boundary disentangler u_τ^B in the green causal cone of Fig. 6 to form the rank-four central tensor w_τ^B in Fig. 1 by the contraction shown in Fig. 7(c). With all the derivation above, one arrives at the MERA structure describing two-wires with a junction, as shown in Fig. 1. In addition, we refer to Ref. 33 for optimization details of both boundary truncation tensors and boundary tensors.

With the boundary MERA structure described above in mind, the rest of the Appendix is organized as follows: In Appendix A 1 we show how to derive the effective boundary Hamiltonian. The central ascending and descending super-operators are defined in Appendix A 2. In Appendix B we show how to optimize the central tensors and we summarize the boundary MERA algorithm in Appendix B 1.

1. Boundary Hamiltonian \tilde{H}_B

In this section we describe how to construct the effective boundary Hamiltonian from the bare Hamiltonian of a general two-wire model:

$$H = h_B + H_w, \quad (\text{A2})$$

$$H_w = \sum_{\mu \in I, II} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} h_{i,i+1}^\mu, \quad (\text{A3})$$

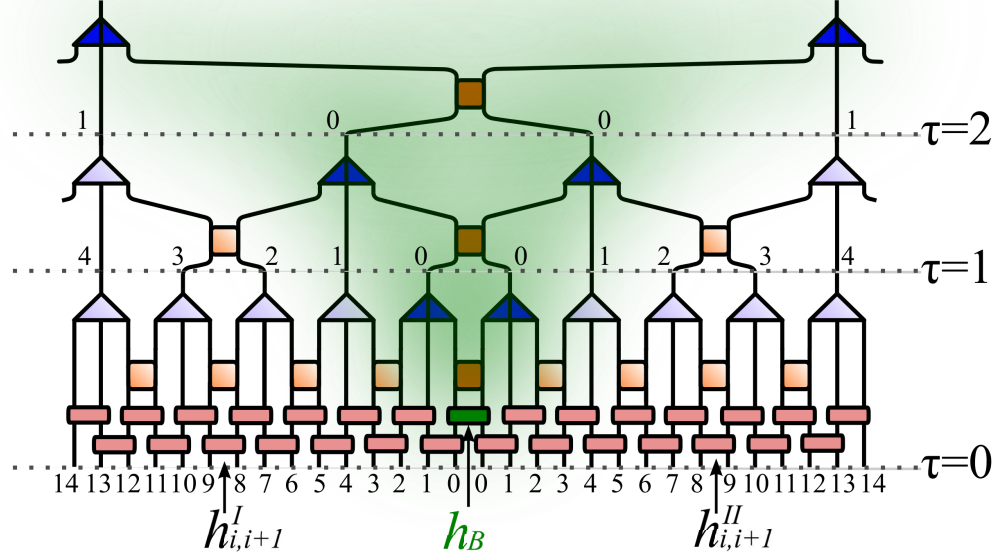


FIG. 6. (Color online) Ternary MERA for three layers with an impurity at the junction described by h_B . The shaded green is the causal cone for the junction. The two-site Hamiltonian $h_{i,i+1}^\mu$ for layer $\tau = 0$ (light red bars) is described in Eq. (A3). We also label site indices in each layer running from zero to infinity for both wires. The light blue triangles and the light yellow squares represent bulk isometries and bulk disentanglers, respectively.

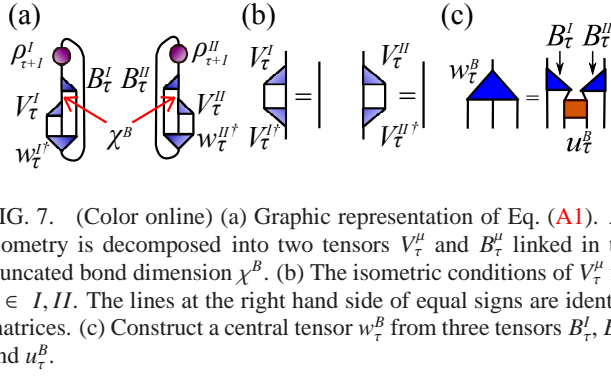


FIG. 7. (a) Graphic representation of Eq. (A1). An isometry is decomposed into two tensors V_τ^μ and B_τ^μ linked in the truncated bond dimension χ^B . (b) The isometric conditions of V_τ^μ for $\mu \in I, II$. The lines at the right hand side of equal signs are identity matrices. (c) Construct a central tensor w_τ^B from three tensors B_τ^I , B_τ^{II} , and u_τ^B .

where h_B is the on-site impurity Hamiltonian shown as the green circle in Fig. 1, and H_w represents two semi-infinite Hamiltonian for wires $\mu \in I, II$. We assume that the wire Hamiltonian can be expressed as a sum of nearest-neighbor interactions in Eq. (A3). In particular, for the spin-1/2 XXZ model considered in this work, one has

$$h_B = -t(S_0^I S_0^{II+} + S_0^{I-} S_0^{II+}), \quad (\text{A4})$$

$$h_{i,i+1}^I = J(S_{i+1}^{IX} S_i^{IX} + S_{i+1}^{IY} S_i^{IY}) + \lambda S_{i+1}^{IZ} S_i^{IZ}, \quad (\text{A5})$$

$$h_{i,i+1}^{II} = J(S_i^{IIX} S_{i+1}^{IIX} + S_i^{IIY} S_{i+1}^{IIY}) + \lambda S_i^{IIZ} S_{i+1}^{IIZ}. \quad (\text{A6})$$

There are two stages in constructing the effective boundary Hamiltonian:

Regrouping the bare Hamiltonian– As shown in Fig. 1,

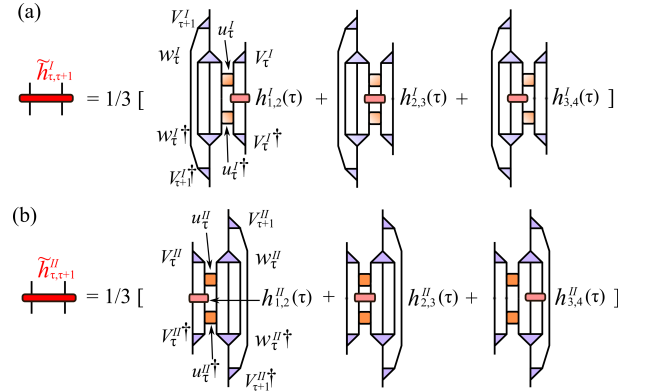


FIG. 8. (Color online) Graphic representation of $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ (a) for wire I and (b) for wire II .

we regroup the bare Hamiltonian into $K_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ according to Eq. (11), where τ is layer index. Apply a sequence of average bulk ascending processes on the subset Hamiltonian $K_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ until layer τ is reached,

$$h_{i,i+1}^\mu(\tau) = \bar{A}_{\text{bulk}}[h_{j,j+1}^\mu(\tau-1)], \quad (\text{A7})$$

where $h_{i,i+1}^\mu(\tau)$ is the two-site bulk Hamiltonian in layer τ , and \bar{A}_{bulk} is the bulk average ascending superoperator in the MERA framework.³⁴ In addition, if we consider a translational invariant bulk MERA, within the same layer τ , $h_{i,i+1}^\mu(\tau)$

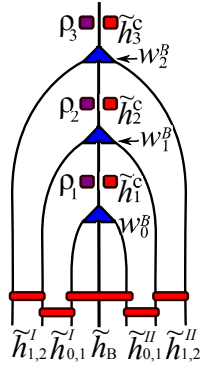


FIG. 9. (Color online) The red bars represent the effective boundary Hamiltonian consisting of $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}$ and \tilde{h}_B . w_τ^B are the central tensors indicated by blue triangles. ρ_τ and \tilde{h}_τ^c are central density matrices and central Hamiltonian, respectively.

remains the same for different sites due to the translational invariance.

Performing the inhomogeneous ascending operation— The two-site boundary Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ is obtained by an inhomogeneous coarse-graining of bulk two-site Hamiltonians $h_{i,i+1}^\mu(\tau)$ in layer τ . By applying bulk ascending process on $K_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$, we obtain $h_{i,i+1}^\mu(\tau)$, and we employ the inhomogeneous boundary coarse-graining with a scaling factor $1/3$ (Fig. 8),

$$\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu = \bar{A}_{\text{bd}}^\mu [h_{1,2}^\mu(\tau) + h_{2,3}^\mu(\tau) + h_{3,4}^\mu(\tau)]. \quad (\text{A8})$$

Once the boundary Hamiltonian is obtained, we can forget about the bulk tensors and concentrate on the optimization of the central tensors w_τ^B with the effective boundary Hamiltonian \tilde{H} . Therefore, the tensor network in the boundary MERA is simplified (Fig. 9), and we perform optimization to obtain w_τ^B . The central density matrix ρ_τ and the central Hamiltonian \tilde{h}_τ^c are fundamental building blocks during the updates, and they can be descended and ascended using descending and ascending superoperators described in the following section.

2. Central ascending and descending processes

Similar to the bulk MERA, an operator that lives on the effective boundary lattice can be RG-transformed to the next or previous layer via central ascending or descending superoperators. In this section we describe how to construct the central ascending and descending superoperators. Typically one use the ascending superoperator to ascend the Hamiltonian and use the descending superoperator to descend the density matrix.

First, the central Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{\tau+1}^c$ for $\tau \geq 1$ can be obtained from the lower layer using the central ascending superoperator (Fig. 10 (a)),

$$\tilde{h}_{\tau+1}^c = \bar{A}(\tilde{h}_\tau^c, \tilde{h}_{\tau-1,\tau}^I, \tilde{h}_{\tau-1,\tau}^{II}). \quad (\text{A9})$$

The central ascending for $\tau = 0$ is defined slightly differently

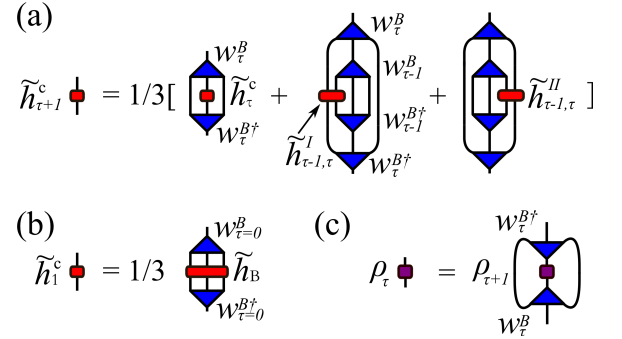


FIG. 10. (Color online) (a) The average central ascending process for $\tilde{h}_{\tau+1}^c$. (b) \tilde{h}_1^c is carried out using the ascending operation of the effective Hamiltonian \tilde{h}_B , described in Fig. 2 (a). (c) The descending superoperator D^c composes of w_τ^B and $w_\tau^{B\dagger}$, and it acts on $\rho_{\tau+1}$ to obtain the central density matrix ρ_τ .

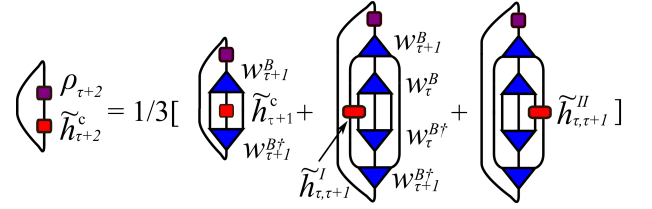


FIG. 11. (Color online) Graphic representation of Eq. (B1) and Eq. (B2)

(Fig. 10 (b)),

$$\tilde{h}_1^c = \bar{A}_0(\tilde{h}_B). \quad (\text{A10})$$

Second, we show how to perform central descending superoperator on the central density matrix. In contrast to the ascending superoperators, there is only one tensor network associated with the central descending superoperator D^c consisting of both w_τ^B and $w_\tau^{B\dagger}$ as shown in Fig. 10 (c). The central density matrix at layer τ is then obtained by applying the central descending superoperator D^c to the central density matrix at layer $\tau + 1$ as

$$\rho_\tau = D^c(\rho_{\tau+1}). \quad (\text{A11})$$

Appendix B: Optimization of central tensors

In this section we describe how to optimize the central tensor w_τ^B in Fig. 9. We assume several buffer layers with central tensors w_τ^B , $\tau = 0, 1, \dots, \tau_{\text{bf}} - 1$, before the scale invariant layers characterized by a single central tensor w_s^B . The optimization procedures for buffer layers and scale invariant layers are different. In the following we show the optimization procedure for the buffer and the scale invariant layers, respectively.

Optimization in buffer layers— To find the optimal central tensor w_τ^B , the central Hamiltonian coming from the boundary Hamiltonian including the scaling factors $1/3^\tau$ plays an important role. We use the energy of layer $\tau + 2$ as the cost

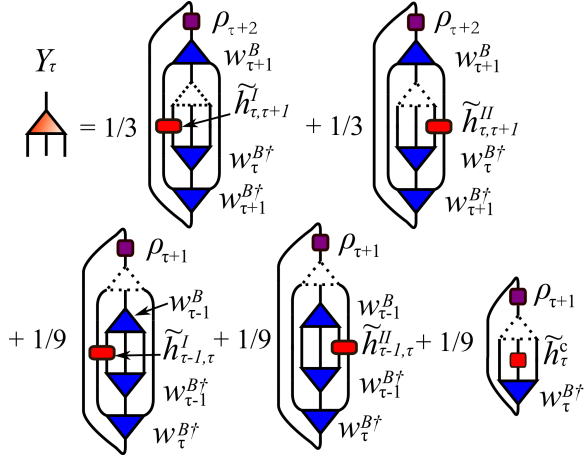


FIG. 12. (Color online) The missing triangle corresponds w_τ^B , and its corresponding environment Y_τ is defined by the sum of five tensor networks with certain weights.

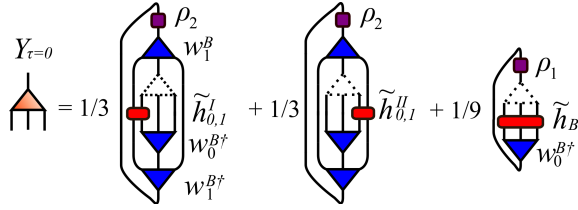


FIG. 13. (Color online) The missing triangle corresponds to w_0^B , and its environment Y_0 includes three tensor networks, where the effective Hamiltonian h_B is defined in Fig. 2 (a).

function,

$$E_b = \text{tr} \left\{ \rho_{\tau+2} \tilde{h}_{\tau+2}^c \right\}. \quad (\text{B1})$$

Moreover, the central Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{\tau+2}^c$ is obtained by the average central ascending process as shown in Eq. (A9), thus Eq. (B1) becomes

$$E_b = \text{tr} \left\{ \rho_{\tau+2} \bar{A} (\tilde{h}_{\tau+1}^c, \tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^I, \tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^{II}) \right\}, \quad (\text{B2})$$

which is represented graphically in Fig. 11. Using the same trick again, the central ascending process of \tilde{h}_τ^c replaces $\tilde{h}_{\tau+1}^c$ in Eq. (B2), and the energy per site is written as,

$$\begin{aligned} E_b &= \text{tr} \left\{ \rho_{\tau+2} \bar{A} [\bar{A} (\tilde{h}_\tau^c, \tilde{h}_{\tau-1,\tau}^I, \tilde{h}_{\tau-1,\tau}^{II}), \tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^I, \tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^{II}] \right\}, \\ &= \text{tr} \left\{ w_\tau^B Y_\tau \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B3})$$

where Y_τ is the environment as shown in Fig. 12. Because the environment Y_τ also contains the conjugate term $w_\tau^{B\dagger}$, iterative process is utilized to reach the self-consistency required by Eq. (B3). Iteratively perform singular value decomposition of $Y_\tau = V \lambda U^\dagger$ to obtain the optimal $w_\tau^B = -U V^\dagger$. We note that the environment of the zeroth layer, Y_0 , has a special structure as shown in Fig. 13.

Optimization in scale invariant layers— Similarly optimiz-

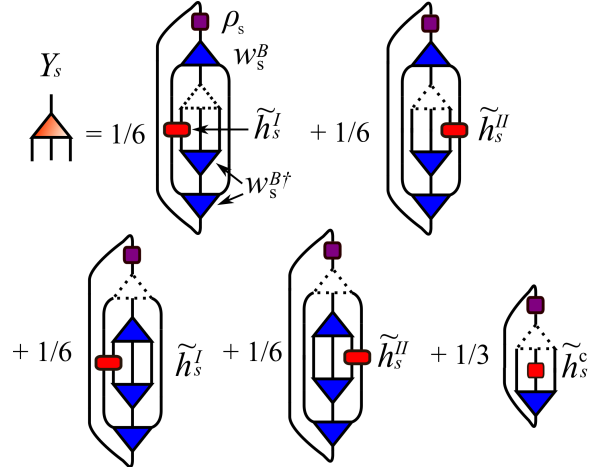


FIG. 14. (Color online) Both the missing and the blue triangles represent the scale invariant central tensor w_s^B . The environment Y_s is a sum of tensor networks composed of the scale invariant density matrix ρ_s and the effective scale invariant Hamiltonian \tilde{h}_s^ν with $\nu \in I, II, c$ defined in Eq. (13) and Eq. (B5).

ing the central tensor of buffer layers in Eq. (B3), one can define the corresponding environment to numerically obtain the scale invariant central tensors w_s^B . For the scale invariant layers, to find the optimal w_s^B , the cost function is defined as

$$E_s = \text{tr} \left\{ w_s^B Y_s \right\}, \quad (\text{B4})$$

where the corresponding environment Y_s is a function of w_s^B , $w_s^{B\dagger}$, ρ_s , and \tilde{h}_s^ν with $\nu \in I, II, c$. The environment Y_s is a weighted sum of tensor networks as shown in Fig. 14. We note that, however, at the first scale invariant layer, one should calculate the environment using Fig. 12 because the central tensor below is not w_s^B but $w_{\tau_{bf}-1}^B$. This means that the environment of w_s^B is distinct from that of w_τ^B for $\tau < \tau_s + 1$. On the other hand, after the second scale invariant layer, the definition of the environment Y_s in Fig. 14 is used, since all the next layers are characterized by the same tensor w_s^B .

We here define a scale invariant central Hamiltonian,

$$\tilde{h}_s^c = \sum_{\tau=\tau_s}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{\tau-\tau_s}} \tilde{h}_\tau^c, \quad (\text{B5})$$

where τ starts from the third scale invariant layer $\tau'_s = \tau_s + 2$, and the construction of the central Hamiltonian \tilde{h}_τ^c is referred to Eq. (A9). Moreover, from the numerical simulation perspective it is impossible to perform the infinite sum in Eq. (B5); therefore, a cut-off of finite L layers is introduced in the infinite sum. Due to the scale invariance, the two-site Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$ decays quickly as a power of $1/9$ when τ increases.²⁴ Therefore, it is suitable to keep a finite number of $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$

1. Algorithm of scale invariant boundary MERA

We briefly outline the overall update procedure for the central tensors in Fig. 9:

Step 1. Initialize \tilde{h}_τ^c , $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^\mu$, ρ_τ , and w_τ^B . The Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^I$ and $\tilde{h}_{\tau,\tau+1}^{II}$ are obtained by the inhomogeneous coarse-graining in Eq. (A8), and \tilde{h}_τ^c are carried out using the central ascending processes in Eq. (A9) and in Eq. (A10). For ρ_τ and w_τ^B , we initialize them with the bulk tensors.

Step 2. Calculate the corresponding environment Y_τ of w_τ^B starting from the zeroth layer, and optimize w_τ^B by minimizing the cost function in Eq. (B3). Iterative optimization is employed to acquire self-consistency for both w_τ^B and Y_τ .

Step 3. Apply the average central ascending superoperator \bar{A} to obtain the central Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_{\tau+1}^c$ for the next layer.

Step 4. Go to Step 2 for the optimization of the next layer ($\tau + 1$) until the *second* scale invariant layer is reached.

Step 5. Apply the power method to obtain an optimal ρ_s . The scale invariant density matrix ρ_s are the same for all the scale invariant layers.

Step 6. Calculate the effective scale invariant Hamiltonian $\tilde{h}_s^I, \tilde{h}_s^{II}$ in Eq. (13), and \tilde{h}_s^c in Eq. (B5).

Step 7. Construct the scale invariant environment Y_s , optimize w_s^B by Eq. (B4).

Step 8. Apply the descending superoperator D^c on the density matrix from the top layer to the bottom and start over from Step 2.

This optimization procedure has several advantages. The most important is the feedback between the scale invariant layers and the buffer layers. The information of the entanglement is passed down from the scale invariant layer to the buffer layers by descending of the density matrix in Step 8. On the other hand, the feedback from the buffer layer to the scale invariant layer is achieved through \tilde{h}_s^c by from the ascending of the boundary Hamiltonian and the central Hamiltonian. And when we optimize the central tensor w_s^B , we need to calculate Y_s which contains the information of the effective scale invariant Hamiltonian. This optimization method is two-way feedback such that the RG flow can more quickly reach the fixed point.

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